The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company Charges the Manhattan Quotation Company with Illegal Appropriation of Its Telegrams.

#### THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD CASE.

Faley's Fight with the Comptroller and City Chamberlain-Stopping Salaries.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, be fore Judge Woodruff and a jury, in the case of Brod vs. Ives—which was an action against the defendant, a United States detective, to recover \$50,000 for alleged false imprisonment—there was a ver-

dict for the defendant. The case of Oscar F. Wainwright-who is on trial pefore Judge Benedict and a jury in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of perjury—was not concluded yesterday when the Court rose. It will be resumed on Monday.

The controversy in the Courts over the costs of opening the Kingsbridge road, and particularly with reference to the bill of Mr. Boyle, the surveyor, is endowed with a wonderful vitality. There was an extended argument in the case yesterday before Judge Barrett, holding Supreme Court, Chambers. It seems to be a question whether Mr. Hawkins, the special counsellor of the Comptroller, has a right to appear for the Comptroller in this class of cases. Judge Barrett reserved his decision on this and other preliminary points raised.

Fighting Foley has gained a point in his injunction proceedings against the Comptroller and City Chamberlain. When the matter came up for argument yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, be-fore Judge Barrett, the Corporation Counsel stipulated that no more salaries should be paid to clerks in the City Chamberlain's office by the Comptroller until the Court decided whether the present injunction should be granted or not.

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company charges, as will be seen by a report below, the Manhattan Quotation Company with appropriating, without leave or license, its cable telegrams. An injunc-tion has accordingly been asked for, restraining the latter company from this alleged news pilfering. There was an argument yesterday in the case before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, but without any decision being given.

Judge Barrett yesterday refused to grant the mandamus asked for directing a transfer of bonds of the Lake Shore Railroad Company registered in the name of G. P. Grinnell & Co. to Mr. Cheney, the recent purchaser of the same.

#### IS NEWS PROPERTY?

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company Seeking an Injunction Against the Manhattan Quotation Company-Nature of the Complaint and the Injunction Asked For. A new and interesting question has just been

ubmitted for judicial arbitration. Everybody in New York who has anything to do with the gold and stock markets of this city and is in any way interested in foreign financial quotations knows of the existence of the two telegraph companies—the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and the Manhattan Quotation Company. The two have got at loggerheads. The former is seeking an injunction against the latter company, which is charged in plaintiff's complaint with repeatintelligence received by plaintiff over Atlantic Cable concerning the state of foreign markets and the rate of interest in the Bank of England. Both defendant and plaintiff are proprietors of stock indicators, so common in business parts of the city, on

which prices of stocks and divers items of foreign news are printed on a paper tape. Plainting charges defendant in very voluminous papers with taking his foreign reports as fast as they are run off the tape and repeating them over its instruments, thereby saving the expense of foreign agencies and cable telegrams.

The case came up yesterday at Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Barrett, and resulted in an interesting argument. The defendant, by its foreign messages were the same as plaintiff's, and claimed to receive them from original sources. The legal right to an injunction was discussed by counsel for the reason that no precedent of an exactly similar case can be found, the system of business being altogether of modern invention.

Mr. Walker, for the injunction contended the Mr. Walker, for the injunction, contended that intelligence is property, having a value by reason of its cost and its salable nature; that this property the Court would protect, although it was temporary in its nature, and that analogous cases were to be found in the decision of the courts respecting authors and compilers' rights, and respecting the prevention of the publication of private correspondence against the wish of the writer, and that the publication of this intelligence was confidential and limited to subscribers, who might use it themselves and permit friends and customers to use it, but who could not republish it.

Mr. Themas E. Stewart, for defendant, submitted the law in the case to the decision of the found; but contended that the denial of the defendant that surreptitious use of plaintif's messages had been made, and the explanation that defendant received the original messages of Jay

sages had been made, and the explanation that defendant received the original messages of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. and repeated them to its subscribers, were sufficient to lead the Court to deny a preliminary injunction.

At the close of the argument Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

### OPENING THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.

Still Controverting City Surveyor Boyle's Fees-Getting at the Legal Status of Dexter A. Hawkins.

The old story about the alleged exorbitant fees of Mr. Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, in the matter of opening the kingsbridge Road, was revived yesterday before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers. These fees, as heretofore stated in the HERALD, amount to \$69,901 60. A few days ago special counsel of the Comptroller, obtained from Judge Barrett an order to show cause why, on new facts presented, the settlement of the bill of costs on the Kingsbridge Road opening by Mr. Justice On the Kingsbridge Road opening by Mr. Justice
Pratt should not be set aside as to the fees of Mr.
Boyle, the surveyor, and this motion came up yesterday for argument.

"As to this matter," began Mr. Hawkins, and he
had evidently straightened himself up for a long
speech, when he was brought to a full stop by an

speech, when he was brought to a full stop by an unexpected interruption.

"Who do you appear tor?" asked Mr. Hawes, the counsel of Mr. Boyle.

"By looking at section 9 of the act of 1862 to prevent frauds in street openings you will find out," tartly responded Mr. Hawkins.

"The question I consider a pertinent one, and I would like a more explicit answer," continued Mr. Hawes.

would like a more explicit answer," continued to and you will find out," replied Mr. Hawkins more tartly.

"You appear for the Comptroller, do you not?" Interposed Judge Barrett.

"I do," smilingly replied Mr. Hawkins.

"It was easy to have said so at once," continued the Judge rebukingly.

Mr. Hawes went on with quite a speech, insisting that the Comptroller had no business to employ special connsel in suits of this character unless specially directed to do so by the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Hawkins insisted that the Comptroller was

Counsel.

Mr. Hawkins insisted that the Comptroller was doing only what he was fully authorized to do by law. He added that Mr. Boyle had failed, though frequently promising to do so, to give a satisfactory expanation to the Comptroller regarding his fees in this matter; that it was the duty of the Corporation Counsel to move for a confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, and that, at the Corporation Counsel could not very well oppose his own motion, he had, himself, been employed to do this.

Mr. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counse. Mr. Dekafield Smith, the Corporation Counses, and that his duty was rather conflicting. He was bound to present the report of the Commissioners, including this bill, for confirmation, and could scarcely therefore present objections to it; and though he had not employed Mr. Hawkins, his notion was perhaps proper.

Judge Barrett said he could take no cognizance of the case until this preliminary point was settled. It was finally concluded to waive the objection to Mr. Hawkins appearing until the case went up on appeal.

Mr. Gratz Nathan, on behalf of a large number of property holders, objected that technically they were necessary parties to this proceeding, and could not be excluded without notice, and substantially that this was a motion opening an infinite delay and leaving them, practically, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between heaven and

Mr. Hawes, in the same interest, objected, pre-minarily, that this matter, having been decided

THE COURTS. by Judge Pratt, after full hearing, was a review of a decision of one judge by another.

Judge Barrett adjourned the motion till he could decide the preliminary objections.

FOLEY GAINS A POINT.

His Injunction Against the Comptroller and City Chamberlain.

Fighting Foley has made one point at least in his last injunction foray against the Comptroller and City Chamberlain. This was in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, before Judge Barrett. In re sponse to the application for an injunction against these chiefs of our city and county exchequer, Judge Barrett granted an order to show cause why the injunction should not be granted, and yester-day was set down for the argument. Foley came up to time with that marked punctuality that always characterizes him when he has a fight on always characterizes him when he has a fight on hand, and was accompanied as usual by his always smiling and confident counsel, Mr. A. R. Dyett. In opposition there appeared the Corporation Counsel, Mr. B. Delafield Smith, looking, as he most always does, as serious as a deleated candidate after election.

Mr. Dyett explained the nature of the injunction asked for, as heretofore given in the Herald.

"As to the alleged irregularity in the matter of signing and countersigning the checks," said Mr. Smith, "I have sent a written opinion to the Comptroller, stating that the system adopted by the Comptroller and City Chamberlain is perfectly legal."

Comptroller and City Chamberlain is periodic legal."

"But your opinion is not the opinion of the Court," interrupted Mr. Dyett. "As to that part of the injunction restraining the Comptroller from paying the salaries of certain cierks assigned by him to do work in the City Chamberlain's office, and which should be paid as required in the new charter from the \$30,000 salary allowed the Chamberlain, it is important that it should be attended to at once."

beriain, it is important that it should be attended to at once,"
"Why the great haste?" asked Mr. Smith.
"Because to-morrow is pay day, and the Comptroller will pay the salaries."
"Well, I am glad to know that there is one law-yer who wants to prevent the payment of money from the city treasury. It is generally the other way. How many of these clerks are there?"
"There are three specified in the complaint; but there are others, and we insist that the Comptroller should not pay any of them."
After some further discussion it was finally agreed upon that the Corporation Counsel should arrange with the Comptroller not to pay any of the salaries in dispute until the Court had settled the matter of the injunction. Feeling elated by this partial victory, Mr. Foley and his counsel, with an air of mutual triumph, left the court room.

#### GRINNELL BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The Pledged Bonds of the Lake Shore Railroad Company-Mandamus for Transfer Refused.

Previous to their failure Messrs. G. B. Grinnell & Co. pledged \$120,000 worth of bonds of the Lake Snore Railroad as collateral for a loan of \$100,000. from the Broadway National Bank. Proceedings were taken against them to throw them into involuntary bankruptcy. This prevented the bank from selling the collateral, but those proceedings

from selling the collateral, but those proceedings and the injunction arising in them having been withdrawn, the bank the next day sold the collaterals to Jumes Cheney.

Mean while proceedings in voluntary bankruptcy had been begun against Grinneil & Co., and a decree in bankruptcy obtained. The Lake Shore Railroad Company and their agents, the Union Trust Company, were notified of this before Mr. Cheney presented his bonds for transier, and they refused to transfer to his name the bonds on the Grinnell endorsement. He applied to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order that they transfer the bonds, which, without such transfer, became almost unsalable on his hands. Judge Barrett yesterday refused the mandamus,

#### BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Action for Alleged False Imprisonment.

Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff and a jury, the case of Marcus Brod vs. David W. Ives was brought on for trial. It was an action to recover \$50,000 as damages for alleged false imprisonment. The facts of the case appear to be these :- On the 15th of August, 1871, the defendant, Ives, who then held the position of United States detective in the office of Supervisor Dutcher, paid a visit to Supervisor Dutcher, paid a visit to the establishment of the plaintiff, a leaf to-bacco incretaint, doing business at No. 131 Maiden lane, in this city. Ives demanded that Brod should show him in his book for 1869 the entries of sales of tobacco he had made therein during that year. Some time preceding this occasion Ives had taken the book away and made a copy of the whole of it. The request was complied with by Brod, who was engaged at business inside the railings or his private office, and he informed Ives that he must make the examination of the book outside of the office, Ives declined to leave the private office or to go to the general office, and declared that he would remain where he pleased; that he was acting in the capacity of a revenue agent or ing in the capacity of a revenue agent or officer, and that if ives attempted to remove him from the private office he would cause him to be sent to prison at Sing Sing. Brod, cause him to be sent to prison at Sing Sing. Brod, with the assistance of his porten, removed Ives. Subsequently lives obtained a warrant (ballable in \$10,000) for the arrest of Brod, who was taken into custody, lodged one night in jail, and, handcuffed to his porter, was brought next day from Ludiow Street Prison to the court room. After many adjournments of the case by Commissioner Davenport Brod was taken before Commissioner Osborn, who promptly discharged him. The action was originally commenced in the Supernor Court of this city, but subsequently removed to the United State Circuit Court.

The defence was that the defendant was acting in his capacity as a government officer, and that from an examination of the plaintiff's book of 1889, as compared with the affidavit he had made of his sales for that year, there was, as the defendant alleges, a very considerable discrepancy.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant. Counsel for the plaintiff, Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn; for the defendant, Mr. J. R. Goodlett.

### SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TRRM.

Decisions.

Baker vs. Rothe.—This, with four other motions between the same parties, denied, without costs. (See memorandum.)

Ranit vs. Ruth.—Motion for receiver denied.
Lord et al. vs. Smith.—Order of reference.
Heifelsheimer vs. Fladdermann.—The detendant's answer should be received; \$10 costs to plaintin, to abide event.

Dusenbery vs. Hoyt.—Motion granted.
Brown vs. Northrup and Another.—Order denying motion. Detendant to retain possession of the note in question, &c.

Francis et al. vs. Hart.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs, to abide event.
James vs. Adams et al.—Motion granted.
Dols vs. American Submarine Wrecking Company.—Motion denied, without costs.
Pickersgill vs. Nash and Another.—Order dissolving complaint and for judgment.
Henderson vs. Henderson.—See memorandum with papers.
Haight vs. Moore et al.—Motion granted.

Henderson vs. Learn.—Motion granted.
Haight vs. Moore et al.—Motion granted.
Kerr et al. vs. L. Baron.—Motion denied.
Mason vs. The Roosevelt Hospital.
granted.
Reading vs. Gray.—Order granted.
McDaniels vs. Besson.—Order granted.
Averell vs. Patterson.—Order granted.

By Indea Barbon.

By Judge Barbour.
Ham vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York,—Case ettled with amendments.

# SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett.

Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hetterien.—Report confirmed as between Hiler & Fitch, and special directions given as to the final. (See opinion.)

Buimer vs. Law.—Motion for receiver denied, with \$10 costs.

Rochercan vs. Wallace.—Sherin's bill taxed.
Wikin vs. Cram.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs to abide event.

Lawrence vs. Hess.—Motion granted on terms. (See opinion.)

Ostrander vs. Ostrander.—The report must be confirmed and judgment of divorce granted, with costs.

confirmed and judgment of divorce granted, with costs.

Howery National Bank vs. Finckle and Others.—
Metion denied, with \$10 costs to abide event.

Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fowler and others.—Motion granted, without costs, See memoranda endorsed.

The People, &c., Cheney vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.—Motion for a mandamus denied, with \$10 costs.

Sherman vs. Thompson.—Motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with \$10 costs.

Schnaans vs. Schnaans.—Motion denied.

Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank vs. Merchant.—Motion granted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Page.—Motion denied, without costs.

Cator vs. Reagan.—Motion granted plaintin, costs to abide event.

Ennenn vs. Ennenn.—Report confirmed and divorce granted.

vorce granted.
Glover vs. McCuliough.—Motion denied, with leave to plaintif to renew on further papers, Couper, Jr., vs. Thomas.—Motion denied.
In the Matter of the Guardianskip of J. E. McGonigie, Inlant, &c.—Motion granted.

By Judge Ingraham.
Murpha vs. Keech.—Motion granted.
Frisbie vs. Hallagan.—Motion granted.
Lane vs. Fowler.—Motion granted. McMulkin et al. vs. Bates.—See opinion

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Exchanging a Steamer for New Jersey

Lots. Before Judge Robinson.

Application was made yesterday in this Court by ex-Judge Van Cott for an order to vacate the order of arrest of James D. Monell. It appears from the amdavits that Monell is a lawyer, having an omce at No. 39 Nassau street, and the complainant, James Shea, charges that he gave him a false cer-James Shea, charges that he gave him a false certificate of title, by which he was induced to give Thomas Larkin the steamer Pope Cattin, worth \$10,000, in exchange for fitteen lots at Communipaw, N. J. He also charges that Monell showed him a written statement purporting to be from Mr. Gilchrist, the Attorney General of New Jersey, to the effect that the State did not claim these lands. Mr. Gilchrist makes affidavit that he wrote distinctly, "The State does claim these lands." Counsel asked that the arrost be vacated on the ground that the complaint for conspiracy was not sustained by the affidavits. Mr. John D. Townsend replied for the complainant, and the Court took the papers.

Decisions.

Decisions.

By Judge Robinson.
Skiff vs. Skiff.—Divorce granted to plaintiff.
Rapley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York.—
Motion denied, with costs. (See opinion.)
Custodus vs. Lass.—Injunction denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Forger Sent to the State Prison.

Before Recorder Hackett. Yesterday John D. Couse, who pleaded guilty a we days since to forgery in the third degree, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

An Alleged Shoplifter Discharged. Elizabeth Ormsby, who was convicted some nonths ago of acting in complicity with a professional shophfter who stole a valuable shawl from the store of McCreery & Co., was discharged. Mr. A. Oakey Hall defended her, and took the case to the Court of Appeals, where the conviction was reversed and a new trial granted. Assistant District Attorney Rollms said that as the appellate Court had decided that the law and the evidence did not warrant the conviction of the accused, and as the prosecution could not produce additional testimony, he consented to her discharge from custody.

Important to New York Merchants. A case has just been reached on the calendar of the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, and is now awaiting the decision of that tribunal which can hardly be over estimated as to its importance to the mercantile community. The Protest act of June 30, 1864, directs that the decision of the Collector of the Port shall be final as to the rate of duty the importer shall pay on his merch-dise, unless the importer protests within ten days from such decision. The act provides for no notice to be given to the merchant of such decision, which is a secret proceeding on the part of the Collector, and the Court below held that no such notice was necessary, and hence the appeal. The facts are as follows :- in the year 1864 the firm of Westray, Gibbes & Hardcastle imported a cargo of "uncleaned rice" from Calcutta and entered the same in bond, giving the usual bond to pay the duties due by law on the same. By statute "uncleaned rice" paid a duty of two cents per pound, and "cleaned rice" a duty of two and one-half cents per pound. The importers in the early part of the year 1865 withdrew all the rice and paid two cents per pound thereon, and

in the early part of the year 1865 withdrew all the rice and paid two cents per pound thereon, and thought no more of the matter. In 1870, more than five years thereafter, the firm is sued on this bond to recover an additional one-half cent per pound, and on the trial learns that the Collector at some time during the period of five years since the importation had decided the merchandise as "cleaned rice," which should pay two and a half cents, instead of two cents, the sum paid. On the trial of the cause before Judge Beneduct, Mr. Ethan Allen, counsel for the firm, offered to prove that the article was "uncleaned rice," but the Judge ruled that no evidence of this nature could be given, as no protest had been taken within ten days after the decision of the Collector, and although it was admitted the merchants never had notice of this decision it was ruled by the Judge he was not entitled to notice, but, nevertheless, was bound to protest or take the consequences.

The case is clearly stated in the following extract from the brief of counsel before the Supreme Court. He contended that the decision of the Collector as to the rate of duties to be paid is a secret proceeding so far as the merchant is concerned. No period is fixed when the act shall be done. The appraiser notes his classification of the merchandise on the invoice when his convenience permits, and the clerk of the Collector, at his own pleasure, extends in figures on the entry the amount of duty, according to this classification of the collector may be made the next week or the next year, in the night time or day time, but when made the importer, without knowledge or notice of any kind, must from that moment date the ten days' time within which he may avail himself of the benefits of the statute. The mere statement of the case illustrates its absurdity, because of the impossibility which it imposes upon the merchant. If this be the law then the law commands an impossibility—to wit, it commands the merchant. If this be the law then the law commands an made. It cannot be held that such is the intention of the law. As this statute takes away the common law right of the citizen to derend himself, as in this case, against an alleged illegal exaction, it is a severe statute and should be interpreted liberally. A statute is understood to imply what is absolutely essential for its enforcement; and this statute, fixing, as it does, a period of time within which a citizen shall avail himself of a defined privilege, must certainly imply that the citizen shall be given some knowledge of the beginning of that period."

A bond does not outlaw till the lapse of twenty years, The warehouse bonds on file for twenty years pust probably represent \$5,000,000,000. If the Supreme Court sustain the lower Court then the Collector at any time may secretly take any or all these bonds and decide the rate of duty thereon to be what he pleases. He may rate "tea" as "silk" and "sugar" as "diamonds" and demand duty accordingly, and when in Court proof is offered of the error of the Collector the importer is told no evidence can be admitted, as he has not protested within ten days after this decision of the Collector. evidence can be admitted, as he has not profested within ten days after this decision of the Collector. The merchant answers he could not protest, for he never had any knowledge of any such decision, and the Court replies, "You are not entitled to notice, and if you did not profest it is your misfortune," and directs judgment against him.

The Attorney General of the United States appeared for the government; Mr. Allen for the delendants.

### JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

An Unfortunate Boy. John Warner, of No. 543 West Twenty-sixth street, a boy sixteen years of age, was arraigned before Justice Cox. at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with snatching a pocketbook containing \$4 from the hand of Mrs. Hannah McGrath, of No. 100 West street. It appeared on the examination that the boy had been employed in a examination that the boy had been employed in a book store, from which he was discharged some two weeks since. He had not been able to obtain any other employment up to yesterday morning, when his mother informed him that he must obtain some money or he could reside with her no longer. He went out into the street, and meeting a companion told his condition. "Then," said the other, "I would steal." At that moment Mrs. McGrath passed, and Warner immediately snatched her pocketbook. He repented instantly, however, and threw it at her feet. A pohceman in close proximity arrested him. He was committed in default of \$500 bail to answer.

### YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

A Dishonest Domestic. Agnes Hunt, of No. 226 East Sixty-second street, charged Johannah Curdo, her servant, with the larceny of \$53 worth of jewelry. The prisoner admitted the charge and was held to auswer. The property was all recovered, it being found in the prisoner's trunk.

Stealing to Get Brend.

John Daie was arraigned on a charge of stealing \$7 worth of steel files from Daniel Greenleaf, of No. 413 West Forty-eighth street. The accused admitted the charge, but did so, he said, because he was hungry and had no other way to get anything to eat. He had not the appearance of a thick, and looked very much as if his statement were the truth. He was, however, committed for trial in default of half.

Felonions Assault.

Officer John O'Brien, of the Nineteenth precinct, testified that Richard Fullum, a resident of nowhere in particular, became involved in a quarrel on Weonesday night last with a notorious character known as Michael Barry, who has been employed off and on in the Macomb's Dam Hotel. The result was that Barry was so seriously cut with a knife in the hands of Fullum that his death in Bellevue Hospital, where he is at present confined, is expected to occur at any moment. Fullum was remanded.

Arrested on Suspicion. John Curran, Daniel Mahony, of No. 83 Henry

street, and George Jarvis, of No. 88 Elizabeth street, were charged with having acted in a suspicious manner in a Third avenue car on Thursday night, and were arrested therefor by Officers Cor-nish and Houston, of the Nineteenth precinct. They were remanded to enable the police to in-quire into their previous histories. TRADE AND LABOR.

No Decline of Business in Our Dry Goods Palaces.

LEATHER DULL, BUT THE SWAMP FIRM.

The Reduction of Wages in the Building Trade.

As stated recently in the HERALD, the financial derangement originated in the natural consequences of the reckless schemes of Buchu bankers is spreading till it begins to pinch the artisan and laborer, who depend for food, shelter and clothing upon the wages of daily toil. Building is checked factories run short time, workmen are discharged and wages are to be cut down. Unless confidence and stability soon return in the money circles, there is a prospect of much enforced idleness throughout the city during the coming winter and great suffering. Yesterday the condition of several branches of trade was shown. To-day the results of inquiries among the dry goods dealers, leather merchants and builders is presented in the following reports.

Dry Goods.

The establishment of the Prince of dry goods merchants was visited yesterday, as a rumor had been current that the employes on one entire floor had all been summarily dismissed. The Princewho requested that his name might not be mentioned-was in excellent spirits, considering these "hard times." When asked whether the rumor above mentioned had any foundation, he said none whatever. He had neither discharged any of his hands—he employed about 2,500 in this city alone nor had he reduced their wages, and he did not anticipate doing so during the winter. When asked whether the panic had affected his business at all, he said :- "My business is better now than it was before the panic. Instead of discharging any men I have advertised for more men, as you can see from my advertisement in to-day's Herald. By the way," he exclaimed, looking lost at the reporter's studs, "I see I am a good deal poorer than you.

YOU CAN AFFORD TO WEAR STUDS and I can't" (and he pointed at his plain shirt buttons).

wittens).

"Yes, you are getting to be quite poor."

"Oh! plenty or money; plenty of money," he said, laughing. "We don't owe anybody anything. That's more than most others can say. We've plenty of money. This panic does not affect my business; on the contrary, I make money after every panic. In 1837 I coined money: in 1857 I made mints of money, and now I am making a cent or two."

every panic. In 1837 I coined money: in 1837 I made mints of money, and now I am making a cent or two."

The Prince then introduced the reporter to the General Manager, who said that they had averaged 5,000 packages delivery per day, and that they had 100 women sewing carpets, many more than usual. They were constantly in want of good men, and would be glad to employ them without dismissing any of their old hands. Taking the reporter on a tour through the entire building, he pointed out the magnificence of the establishment, the like of which, he said, the world would never see again. Pointing at the women get \$9 or \$10 a week; that's not bad." In regard to the wages he said they were very high indeed, the good men would average \$1,000 a year, but some of them had to be content with \$14 a week. At the same time they took no inexperienced men whatever—all their men had to be

EXPERIENCED, QUICK, PROMPT AND CIVIL.

"Why, in regard to the other establishments," the Prince exclaimed, when the reporter returned, "I don't know whether they are losing money; I hope they are all making as much money as I am; more. (Laughing.) I hever regard them with a feeling of jealousy; it is they who always watch me as a cat does a mouse. Why it's just after a panic that a man can show how he understands the art or making money. (Striking his breast.) We are prepared for them— (meaning the panic)—let them come."

The Prince also stated that he had five mills in

prepared for them—(meaning the panic)—let them come."

The Prince also stated that he had five mills in which he manusctured, but that he had discharged none of the hands employed in these mills and had no intention of doing so. He always wanted good men. If a man stood there and rubbed his hands and hemmed and hawed when a customer addressed him there was not much chance for him, but if he was up to the mark he (the Prince) would never discharge him. He then told a spicy little story showing how he had served some stone masons who wanted eight hours. He gave them eight hours and the old pay, but required them to work with both hands at the same time and

the city had to dismiss many hands, as manufacturing ceased at that time. Generally they were only one month out of employment, as they were generally re-employed in February. The panic had not affected their business materially, except in very expensive goods, but the general trade was very good, indeed. They employed 1,000 hands, and none of them would be dismissed in consequence of the panic.

The Leather Trade.

A HERALD reporter took a walk through the "Swamp" yesterday, looking after the condition of the leather trade and the of money stringency upon it. He talked with members of several leading houses, and all told the same story of dull business and depression, with a slight falling off in prices of leather for cash. Sole leather is the staple of the 'swamp." Merchants in that trade need, in the first place, a fair amount of capital. They do a quiet trade, do not dash, make no display and generally conduct their business with small expenses. Hides, either from domestic slaughtering or from import, are bought by the "Swamp" merchants and sent to the country tanneries to be converted into sole leather. This takes from eight months to a year before they expect to sell, so that the trade is not liable to such sudden changes as some other branches. New England manu acturers use most of the sole leather made for the "Swamp" dealers at the large tanneries in northern and western New York and Pennsyl-

manuacturers use most of the sole leather made for the "Swamp" dealers at the large tanneries in northern and western New York and Pennsylvania, mainly along the line of the Eric Railroad near the great hemicock forests which furnish the tanbark. New England is holding back its orders at present, and the "swamp" holds most of the leather crop. But this is not large nor coming in rapidly. Most of the dealers

HAVE SIEN THE STORM COMING,
Kept their Stocks in the vats smail and not hurried the tanners about finishing up the cured leather and sending it into market. Apparently not more than half the usual trade of this season of the year is now going on at present, yet the merchants do not seem at all worned. They are not moreasing their credits; the leather is good for its cost, or at most very nearly so, and the "Swamp" expects good times to succeed the depression. Only one business failure has occurred in the "Swamp" since the pressure of the money market begun, and that was the result of operations outside of leather. No further stoppages are anticipated. The leather merchants feel able to wait for better times, meanwhile doing a reduced bustness to meet the great reduction in the shoe manufacture of New England.

The thinner leather, used for other parts of boots and shoes than the soles, does not enter largely into the business of the "swamp." It is made mostly at Boston and that vicinity, the skins being bought here from the butchers and importers. Of course, the manuacture of this class of leather has also declined, in common with that of sole leather, from the smaller activity of the shoe manufacture. Leather is not, as a general thing, sent from New York to the West, that market being supplied by the neighborhood tanneries and by large establishments in Buffalo, Chicago and Milwaukee. The "swamp" sells to the home manufacturer, which is not on a large scale: but her best and larges customers by far are those great shops of Lynn, Miliord and other New England towns.

It was generally asserted that, for som

sales were fair. There had been a slight abatement in prices to cash customers, and the firm had no special desire to court time trade with the prospect of carrying the paper. They could better afford to offer solid inducements to cash buyers. No falling-off was anticipated in the aggregate demand during the next two months, and it was not likely that the mannfacture would be slackened, at least for some time yet to come.

One of the largest building firms in the city was called upon by a Herald reporter yesterday in reference to the effect of the financial disturbance upon that class of enterprises which gives em ployment to so large a number of mechanics and aborers. This gentleman said his firm had discharged no hands in consequence of the panic directly, though they were now only actively at work on one large building for the completion of which seventy-five men, and will probably keep them at full work all winter if the supply of requisite materials continues. He had been informed that it was the intention of the contractors generally

it was the intention of the contractors generally through the city to

CUT DOWN WAGES FIFTY CENTS A DAY
on and after to-day, and he did not think the laborers and mechanics could think of resistance to the measure, as the city abounds with men out of work, from whom the builders could easily supply the places of any who should demur to the reduction. He thought, too, that it was no more than right that employers should, now that they have great difficulty in carrying on their operations, cut down the large prices of labor to which they have been obliged to assent during easy times. When work is plenty, he says, and times good the mechanics and laborers are very stanch in their terms,

MAKE THEIR OWN PRICES.

make and abovers are very stable in their terms,

MAKE THEIR OWN PRICES,
and dictate their own hours and conditions of labor, and jealously resent any iniringement upon what they consider their rights by the bosses. In good, lively times in the building trade the contractor has to be very careful as to what he requires of his workmen. They very quickly look sour if he should ask any deviation from the terms prescribed by the unions and associations; and if he should attempt to fix his own prices they very readily resort to the "strike" argument to bring him to see the value of their services through their eyes. "Now," said the builder, "we have daily applications for

"Now," said the builder, "we have daily applications for EMPLOYMENT AT ANY PRICE by those who are idle, while our own men have lost all their dictatorial airs and are willing to work in the way most agreeable to us. We shall not probably commence any new jobs while the present money difficulty continues, but shall most likely keep on through the winter with our present orce at such prices as we can afford to pay. What action the labor unions will take in reference to the proposed reduction of wages cannot yet be precisely foretoid; but from the fact that there would be no difficulty in finding plenty of outsiders to carry on all the present work it is likely the unions will attempt no opposition. Now it is a question of a reduction or no wages, which at this time of year means no coal and no bread. Contractors cannot pay flush wages, and it is likely the workmen will see that their interests coincide with those of their employers, and all will try to make the best they can of the hard times."

#### A Bad Prospect for the Workingmen in Brooklyn.

The ripple of the tidal wave of suspension and its accompanying disaster has reached the labor fields of Brooklyn. The working classes, both laborers and skilled artisans, have begun to realize the fact that there exist genuine grounds for lear as to their ability to combat the dictates of the wolf, winter, and its accompanying privations which howl at their doors. state of facts is daily made more and more apparent. In South Brooklyn, where there are a number of factories of various kinds, employing thousands of operatives, a system of re-trenchment has been adopted by the employers trenchment has been adopted by the employers upon as generous a ground as is compatible with their resources. The proprietors of the factories have placed their operatives upon half time, employing them alternate days. In some of the factories the men were working on three-quarter time, while all feel disposed, and indeed auxious, to relieve the necessities of the men by giving employment as far as their means will admit. The Worthington steam pump manuactory at Red Hook Point has had to reduce its force one half, although they have from six to eight months' work on hand. The reason is owing to their inability to command currency. It is feared that they will shortly have to suspend work altogether, and this will throw several hundred men out of employment.

### MANUFACTURING IN RRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 31, 1873. The large manufacturing interests of Bridgeport having been more or less affected by the late panic, a HERALD reporter visited most of the important work with both hands at the same time and work with both hands at the same time and the wages been cut down. There would probably be no reduction of the number of hands the wages been cut down. There would probably be no reduction of the number of hands the wages been cut down. There would probably be no reduction of the number of hands the wages been cut down. There would probably be no reduction of the number of hands until January, when all the dry goods houses of the city had to dismiss many hands, as manufactures have concluded to reduce their working force, cut down the time and work as carefully and closely as is possible till the proprietors the exact state which there is in processing the property in general terms, is that while there is in processing the property of the manufacturers which necessitates suspension, still, in view of the stringency in the money market and the possible continuance in that unfavorable condition, most of the manufacturers have concluded to reduce their working force, cut down the time and work as carefully and closely as is possible till the concerns and learned from a personal interview their operations. In all the concerns visited there was expressed the conviction that when the money market had been relieved there would be no want of business, and that in their line matters would resume a healthy and normal aspect. The result of this feeling among manufacturers is that most of the shops are running on reduced time and with diminished force. Some 1,500 or 2,000 workmen have been discharged from the various shops, and many will be sent off as soon as existing contracts are completed. The following is a brief summary of the result of interviews with the leading con-

of the result of interviews with the leading concerns in this place:

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

This concern usually runs with about 1,500 hands, and is now running eight hours per day. Saies are a little slack, because they have refused to sell on instalments. The managers of this manufactory are carefully watching the current of events and preparing to be governed thereby. They will run their factory in an economical manner and keep their business where they can handle it and pay their bills.

The secon sewing Machine factory.

and preparing to be governed thereby. They will run their factory in an economical manner and keep their business where they can handle it and pay their business where they can handle it and pay their bilis.

Mr. J. B. Secor, Superintendent, says they feel no special trouble from the panic. Their travelling agents were called in on October I, but will be put on again now. The factory is now shat down, not from any financial trouble, but because, being a new concern, they have too large a stock on hand for the market, and as soon as this is reduced they will run again. Trade is dul, but no alarm is leit. They usually employ from 300 to 350 hands.

The howe sewing Machine company are running with a greatly reduced lorce, and men are being discharged as they can be paid off. This concern has been involved in some difficulty, and red is the effects of the financial pressure. It is being carefully handled, however, and every effort at economy is being made. It is the dull season now, but this year is more so than usual. No apprehension for the future is felt.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY.

A. C. Hobbs, Superintendent, says they have cut down about one-quarter of their running force, and shortened time to eight hours. This is the dull season and now it is unusually dull. They will not build up a heavy stock upon an uncertainty, and are therefore holding close to look for the future prospects. It is hard to get the currency to pay off with. Usually run 300 hands.

GLOVER, SANFORD & SON'S HAT FACTORY.

When the panic occurred this factory was running at fifteen hours per day, and were behind several hundred cases. Nearly all orders were countermanded. They are now waiting the issue of the trouble, and pay as long as a gold dollar can be bought. Have no apprehensions of the inture, and are not affected any more than ethers.

BEIGGEFORT SPIRING COMPANY.

Running one-quarter less men than usual and eight hours. Collections slow and business careful: in view of the prospects. Trade a little more dull than usual.

stock on hand. Pay regularly, and find collections slow.

MOTT'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, working eight hours per day, and no sale for goods; have a large stock on hand, and expect good ousness in the spring.

WILLIAM LOUNDSBURY & CO.. SHOE DEALERS, have run full up to the present time; have paid regularly, but find collections slow. Now wish to wait and see how things will turn. Have discharged a portion of their hands.

The above indicates how the present troubles are regarded here in various branches of manufacturing, and the disposition is to be careful, to do no more than is necessary and warranted by the present demand, waiting for the development of future events. There is no panic here, although collections are slow, local trade badly affected by the condition of manufacturing, and everybody in business is working as closely as possible. The banks are very careful, and accommodations are few and far between. There is, however, a hopeful feeling and no actual need of apprehension save among laboring men and mechanics thrown out of employment.

# THE MONETARY SITUATION.

Reported Failure of H. B. Claffin & Co. Authoritatively Denied.

Further Concerning the Sprague

Promised Default of Interest on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Bonds.

Difficulties.

The general monetary situation was further dis turbed yesterday morning early by the rumored failure of H. B. Claffin & Co. After the failure of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., with the still hourly anticipation of the suspension of A. & W. Sprague, it is not surprising that such a report gained rapid credence, while the fact that it was promptly unequivocally denied, on the authority of the head of the firm, was happy in checking still further disaster. The business of the great Sprague con-cern and that of Claffin & Co. are not unlike in their relations to the great minor business interests of the country. The one is probably the largest manufacturing establishment in prints and cotton cloths in the country, and the other

PERHAPS THE LARGEST JOBBING HOUSE (at least with only one possible exception) in domestic dry goods. Thus the positive knowledge of the failure of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and the growing fear of the stoppage of A. & W. Sprague, particularly when it was announced that the paper of the latter had gone to protest yesterday, served to temper the effect of the positive demai on the part of H. B. Cladin & Co. earlier as to their reported suspension, in so far as such denial might have worked a restoration of confidence. The same gloomy feeling that has been noticed before prevalled on "the street" throughout the day, prices on the Stock Exchange even, at intervals, going below panic prices, and this feeling was not helped when it was announced by telegraph that the meeting of the bank officers to consider the affairs of A. & W. Sprague, held at noon by adjournment, was further adjourned until to-morrow (this day) noon. The committee were not ready with their statement, and no plan for the future conduct of the business has yet been agreed upon. There is no material change in the grave aspect of affairs. The report of the State Examiners into

THE CONDITION OF THE CRANSTON SAVINGS BANK, PROVIDENCE,

reports the total liabilities of that institution \$2,366,935, including \$2,143,505 due depositors. Their assets are stated as follows, over \$872,000 being connected with the Sprague complications:-Loaned on mortgage of real estate, \$858,935; mortgage on personal property, \$2,000; loaned on personal security, including \$495,000 in acceptances of Hoyt,

property, \$2,000; loaned on personal security, including \$495,000 in acceptances of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and \$27,500 in notes of the A. & W Spragues & Co., and \$27,500 in notes of the A. & W. Spragues Manufacturing Company, \$971,300; loans on collaterals, including \$360,000 in notes of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, \$375,000; stock in the three Sprague banks, \$99,650; stock in the Bank of Commerce, \$02,300; Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, \$10,000; other certificates of indebtedness, \$4,050. The statement shows a worse condition than was anticipated.

SILENCE IS GOLDEN,

A reporter makes the following naïve report of a further attempt at an interview with Hoyt, Spragues & Co. yesterday:—A formal call was made upon the Brm, but they had nothing to communicate. "We have no statement ready, nor will we have for several days yet;" said one of the firm. "And another thing. What interest is it to us to lurnish you gentemen with a statement of our affairs? The reading public are moved only by an idle curiosity, to which we do not propose to pander. Our creditors are the only persons interested, and they are in direct communication with us."

"All of which is true," ventured the reporter, "but you must be aware, sir, that statements of some sort are likely to creep into the press, and it is certainly wiser to have a correct version given than one composed of hearsay and suppositious matter."

"Well, sir, we have nothing to say; print what you please," was the ourt reply of the gentleman,

matter." sir, we have nothing to say; print what you please," was the curt reply of the gentleman, and the reporter withdrew.

Another reporter supplies the following as the result of his endeavor to get at the facts in this case from headquarters:—One of the partners said that it was impossible for them at present to impart the information which was so earnestly demanded from them. The affairs of the Providence nouse, with which they were so intimately connected, are in such

A DOUBTFUL CONDITION that it is impossible for any one to post-tively foretell the result. The result, what-ever it might be, remained entirely in the hands of the creditors. The facts of the suspension of the one house and the em-barrassment of the other were pretty nearly as barrassment of the other were pretty nearly as published. The assets of the two concerns, he thought, would exceed the liabilities by at least \$11,000,000. But, of course, time was necessary, and it was in the power of the creditors to say thought, would exceed the habilities by at least \$11,000,000. But, of course, time was necessary, and it was in the power of the creditors to say whether an extension should or should not be granted. Up to the present time all creditors had exhibited a most kind and forbearing spirit, and the hopes of the firm looked towards a resumption, and a payment in full of all demands. At the present time they were actively engaged in preparing a full statement was completed little or nothing could be said in addition to whathad already been published.

A news item states:—Hoyt, Spragues & Co.'s woollen mills at Oswego Falls will close to-morrow until further notice. Some 500 operatives will be thrown out of employment.

In respect to the reported failure of H. B. Claffin & Co. there were various rumors adout, which are not repeated here in deference to the firm's positive and prompt denial of their serious embarrassment. It may be said, however, in connection with these rumors, that one of them states that this concern give very little paper, generally selling their bills receivable, while most of their indebtedness to importers and commission merchants is in open book accounts.

THE CHEMAPPAKE AND OHIO BAILROAD INTEREST.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chesapcake and Ohio Railroad Company, held yesterday, a proposition that the directors should meet the accruing interest on bonds due November 1 was not well received, and it was voted that an address be shortly published, asking the bondholders to fund the first four next maturing coupons into a seven per cent income bond.

NOWEN "POOLING."

Pursuant to the resolution of the Clearing House, the "pooling" system by the banks will be aboitisned to day. Loan certificates will yet be continued, however, but without expansion.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1872. No. 57. Moses vs. Keyser-Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.--Keyser brought suit to enjoin the payment to Moses of the proceeds of a sale of the furniture, &c., of the Union Hotel, Georgetown, alleging that he was the owner, and that while it had been sold under a deed of trust to secure the payment of \$2,070 to Moses, still the latter was indebted to the hotel Moses, still the latter was indebted to the hotel for board for a much larger sum. The defence was that the hotel bills were overcharged, and that when certain other advances made by Moses were allowed and the bills reduced to a reasonable figure there would be a considerable balance due him. The report of the auditor in the case found a balance due the hotel by Moses of \$225 85, and the judgment was according. The appeal maintains the allegations of the defence, and sets up a number of errors in the ruling of the Court below. W. D. Davidge and T. S. Miller for appellants; T. J. Durant and R. Fendall for appellee.

## DYING FROM A STAB WOUND.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Herrman was called to the Park Hospital to take the ante-mortem ex-amination of Michael Colby, thirty-four years of age, whose home is at No. 27 Gold street, Brooklyn; but he was sinking rapidly and was wholly unab to make a statement. On Tuesday last Colby, it is to make a statement. On Tuesday last Colby, it is stated, while in front of No. 84 Cherry street, received a stab wound of the chest, made with a knife in the hands of a man named Kelly, now under arrest. Colby declined identifying the prisoner as the man who stabbed him, and when able rejused to say anything about the matter calculated to implicate the accused. Kelly says he used the knife on Colby in self-defence. Colby is expected to live but a few hours at the most.

### GERMAN EMIGRANTHAUS.

"The German Emigrant House," at No. 16 State street, was formally opened and dedicated yesterday atternoon. Several addresses were made by the Haus were lucidly set forth. The ends of the institution are to afford a rendezvous for German emigrants coming into this port and to protect them from the wiles of the emigrant swindlers. Hereafter the Haus will be opened for all who apply for work or transportation westward.